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June 6, 1874.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY.

A NEW STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

The Republican State Convention of Louisiana was called to order at 12 m. by Chairman Dumont of the State Central Committee, May 24, 1880, who announced that it had assembled in answer to the call of said committee issued on the 15th of March, 1880.

The chairman ordered the secretary to call the roll.

Delegate Allain, of Iberville parish, rose to a point of order, to-wit: That according to all rule and precedents there should have been a meeting of the State Central Committee convened by its chairman to prepare a roll.

The delegate thereupon moved that as the committee had not met it be called together before further proceedings.

Chairman Dumont replied that a roll had been PREPARED and ordered the secretary to read the call.

The secretary started to obey the instructions when delegate Beattie, of Lafourche, took the floor, declared that he did not recognize the man in the chair, who was himself a delegate, whose right to seat was contested, and thereupon moved the nomination of delegate Demas, of St. John, as temporary chairman, which vote was carried by a large majority.

Chairman Demas approached and mounted the platform.

Dumont refused to yield the chair and persistently ordered the secretary to read the call.

Demas declared he would be heard, and he put forth his best efforts in that direction, but without effect, as Dumont's club still continued to rise and fall, and the delegates still continued to yell and groan.

Pinchback at last appealed to Demas to allow the reading of the call to be proceeded with, saying, "Demas, that's all right, let the call be read."

Demas responded, "I know it, and that is what I wanted to say to the convention."

After a reading of the call, the roll prepared by Dumont was then read by the secretary of the committee who was frequently interrupted by objection from delegates who had been elected and whose names were omitted from the roll prepared by Dumont.

Vigers announced 163 delegates present.

Immediately upon reading the last enrolled name, while numerous delegates were endeavoring to file contests and protests against the roll, delegate Leonard, of Caddo, moved the election of delegate Dumont whose seat was contested, and delegate Allain, of Iberville, nominated Henry Demas, of St. John, whereupon Mr. Dumont declared nominations closed.

Confusion arising Mr. Vigers, notwithstanding there were two persons in nomination, arbitrarily and without a vote, declared Mr. Dumont elected temporary chairman, whereupon the legally elected temporary chairman advanced to the platform, where Dumont, armed with a heavy bludgeon, and backed by numerous desperate retainers in Federal employ (neither delegates nor contestants), and others who had been admitted to the hall by Dumont, Chairman Demas was repeatedly hurled with violence from the platform; and, finding that he could not get possession of the platform without bloodshed, mounted a chair, called the convention to order, which, upon motion adjourned to another room in the same building where the temporary organization was completed by the election of delegate Drury, of Assumption, as temporary secretary, and H. C. C. Astwood, F. Berbel, assistants.

Chairman Demas ordered a call of the roll as prepared by Dumont when the following 115 delegates answered to their names, not including the contestants from the parish of Orleans:

ASSUMPTION.

Delegates—George Drury, Joseph Castine, Joseph B. Nelson, Amedee Ambroise.

ASCENSION.

Delegates—P. Landry, L. Lefort, H. O. Mayher, L. E. Bently, A. T. Gregsby, P. A. Jones, G. W. Butler, A. Burwell—8 delegates to cast 4 votes.

AVOYELLES.

Delegates—P. A. Durant, L. D. Laurent, A. L. Bozer.

Alternates—L. J. Ducote, Jack Wade, Joseph Laurent, jr.

BATON ROUGE, EAST.

Delegates—A. Benjamin, O. Berbel, A. R. Holt, John Chapman, Oscar Foreman.

Contest—J H Burch, Alex Smith, [illegible] A R Holt, B V Baranco.

BATON ROUGE, WEST.

Delegates—Frank Delany, H T Phillips.

BIENVILLE.

Delegates—H Adams, proxy, J R Beckwith.

BOSSIER.

Delegates—R W Turner, J D Williams, A J Daniel.

Alternates—B F O'Niel, B F Fort, E H Flowers.

CADDO.

Delegates—Geo Williamson, Wm Harper, Moses Sterrett, Alex Bowman, A E Leonard.

Alternates—L Tharpe.

CALCASIEU.

Delegates—D H Reese.

CALDWELL.

Delegates—Phil Roberson.

CAMERON.

Delegates—F F Monroe.

CARROLL, EAST.

Delegates—J A Gin, B H Lanier, F R Barthelemy, Alonzo Davis, W L McMillen.

Alternates—George Evans, J B Bryant, W J Yell.

CARROLL, WEST.

Delegates—John Holloway.

Alternates—W J Yell.

CLAIBORNE.

Delegates—J R Wetier, proxy, J T Ludeling.

CONCORDIA.

Delegates—David Young, G T Bowles, Jos M Davis, A Tolliver, J S Meng.

Alternates—John Young, N S W Strother, Samuel Benlez, Charles W Johnson, Charles G Wade.

DESOTO.

Delegates—J J Johnson, Nathaniel Wetter.

FELICIANA, EAST.

Delegates—James de Gray, L D Kent, James T Newsome.

FELICIANA, WEST.

Delegates—Charles C Crane, K C Lewis, Geo C Swazie.

FRANKLIN.

Delegates—Geo Jones, proxy, J T Ludeling.

GRANT.

Delegates—Andy Bosley, Dr B G Kenner.

Alternates—Lorenzo Smith.

IBERIA.

Delegates—W B Merchant, Sam Wakefield, Paul M Leull.

IBERVILLE.

Delegates—T T Allain, J S Davidson, P G Deslonde, J W A Verret, Robt O Hebert.

JACKSON.

Delegates—J McDaniels, proxy, J H Dinkgrave.

JEFFERSON.

Delegates—C F Brown, L Roche, J C Barnum.

LAFAYETTE.

Delegates—A F Riard.

LAFOURCHE.

Delegates—Taylor Beattie, H Grimes, Henry Franklin, M A Ledet.

LIVINGSTON.

Delegates—James Bailey.

LINCOLN.

Delegates—L E Jones, proxy, J R G Pitkin.

MADISON.

Delegates—Frank Morey, P B S Pinchback, W W Johnson, Gov. Hawkins, Milton McCoy.

MOREHOUSE.

Delegates—H C Wright, W G Shelton, J T Ludeling their proxy.

NATCHITOCHES.

Delegates—H P Mazier, Jerry A. Hall, Thomas Sweat, James Blakely.

Alternates—A R Blount, John G Lewis, H Raby, John Hudson.

CUACHITA.

Delegates—J T Ludeling, J H Dinkgrave, Sandy Bird, A Harvey.

PLAQUEMINES.

Delegates—Ed Butler, A E Milon, H C Warmoth, C W Thibault, Chas Brandon.

POINTE COUPEE.

Delegates—C Morgan, G H Smith, Oscar Joffrion, A Jourdain.

RAPIDES.

Delegates—William Crawford, Geo Y Kelso, John Osborne, James Madison.

RED RIVER.

Delegates—Andy Bosley, Ben G Kenner.

Alternates—John Yates, J J Fooke.

RICHLAND.

[illegible] John McDaniels

SABINE.

Delegates—P Munson.

Alternates—Jake Gray.

ST. BERNARD.

Delegates—Carl Cook.

ST. CHARLES.

Delegates—Geo Essex, proxy, Clement Colly; O J Flagg, proxy, Marshal Bennett; M Hahn.

ST. HELENA.

Delegates—W D Floyd, Leonard Smith.

ST. JAMES.

Delegates—V Dickerson, R Simmes, L Como, V Miles.

ST. JOHN'S.

Delegates—Henry Demas, John Cayole, John Webre.

Alternates—F R Augustine, G Leche, Octave Malmion.

ST. LANDRY.

Delegates—Elbert Gantt, T C Anderson, J J Thompson, A Donatte, N Lastraps.

Contest—Kendall Kenny, J L Chackere, E P Veazie, E Donato, L Melstead.

ST. MARTIN.

Delegates—L A Martinet, Gustave Gournet.

ST. MARY.

Delegates—C B Darrell, C H St. Clair, F Leggins, Abe Davis, M S Jackson.

Contest—W C Gary, C B Mentz, W S Smith, W S Posey.

ST. TAMMANY.

Delegates—L Blanc.

TANGAPAHOA.

Delegates—Parker Loving.

TENSAS.

Delegates—H R Steele, J S Mathew, Geo Brooks, Solomon Shafer, Perry Johnson, Noah Neely.

TERREBONNE.

Delegates—T A Cage, E W Condon, R B Johnson, Jordan Stewart.

Alternates—O Oliver, Enos Williams.

UNION.

Delegates—E E Adams.

VERMILLIONVILLE.

Delegates—John Brookshire.

VERNON.

Delegates—J Delacy.

WASHINGTON.

Delegates—H G Magee.

WEBSTER.

Delegates—Wm Roy.

WINN.

Delegates—A Carn.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

WARD 1.

Delegates—L Brazley, J C Graves, M C Campfield.

Contest—T W Wickham, A Campbell, Laurence Lott.

WARD 2.

Delegates—W H Hawkins, Arthur V Woods, Yenas Jones

Contest—C F Glaudin, David Wilson, A S Badger.

WARD 3.

Delegates—C H Cripps, John Lewis, Lewis Smith, F C Antoine, P Creagh.

WARD 4.

Delegates—H C C Astwood, James Johnson.

Contest—James Lewis, Geo Wright.

WARD 5.

Delegates—O P Fernandez, Edgar Davis, Chas Bergeron.

WARD 6.

Delegates—E Rapp, J Frick.

Contest—L Laminier, Joseph Diez.

WARD 7.

Delegates—J Leon Dupart, Wm Vass, Wm H Green, A Trevalon.

Contest—Paul Trevigne, C J Adolph, A A Davis, Wm Tennent.

WARD 8.

Delegates—A A Maurice, F E Burns.

WARD 9.

Delegates—James Taylor, John A Anderson.

Contest—J M Davis.

WARD 10.

Delegates—J T Cottrell, E E Jones.

Contest—Jack Wharton, C H Bibb.

WARD 11.

Delegates—Fred Gantt, H L Crump.

Contest—Ed Williams, T M J Clark.

WARD 12.

Delegates—A A Anderson.

Contest—W G McConnel.

WARD 13.

Delegates—J B Gaudet.

WARD 14.

Delegates—Benjamin Brown.

Contest—Harrison Powell.

WARD 15.

Delegates—Scye Green, Samuel Green, H E Fuentes, A J Redmond.

Contest—A J Dumont, Oscar L Moor, A Bardele, Dan Smith.

WARD 16.

Delegates—Don A Pardee.

WARD 17.

Delegates—Aaron Smith.

After which the chair announced that thirty-six parishes and twelve [illegible] gates out of 185, according to the roll of the Customhouse men themselves.

On motion of delegate Martinet, of St Martin, a committee of fifteen on credentials was appointed, as follows:

L. A. Martinet, Phil Roberson, A. A. Maurice, M. A. Ledet, W. B Merchant, Ed. Butler, O. P. Fernandez, Wm. Roy, Gov. Hawkins.

On motion of delegate Allain, of Iberville, the following committee on permanent organization was also appointed:

T. T. Allain, C. B. Darrall, Fred Burns, T. C. Cage, A. J. Berbel, John Cayolle, J. B. Gaudet.

On motion of delegate Pitkin the following committee on resolutions was next appointed: J. R. G. Pitkin, P. B. S. Pinchback, J. S. Davidson, M. Hahn, J. B. Beckwith, C. B. Darrall, F. R. Barthelemy, T. T. Allain, J. Brookshire.

T. T. Allain now offered a resolution indorsing Gen. Grant as the the choice of this convention as the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

At 3 o'clock p. m. the committee on credentials made their report. The Iberville contesting delegation had previously withdrawn all opposition in the interest of harmony. Chas. Bourgeois, on the part of the contestants, claimed that the committee had not even given him a hearing.

After an explanation by the chairman of the committee the report was adopted.

Delegate Allain, from the committee on permanent organization, reported for president of the convention, Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche; vice-presidents, W. M. Burwell, J. B. Gaudet, M. Hahn, W. B. Merchant, C. B. Darrall, P. B. S. Pinchback, J. S. Davidson, C. H. St. Clair, Oscar Crozier, T. A. Cage, A. F. Riard, A. Benjamin; secretary, Geo. W. Drury; assistants, Felix Berbel, H. C. C. Astwood, L. Vantier, Andre Caneza, H. W. Vandross; sergeant-at-arms, Z. Canonge; assistants, Anthony Coleman, Clovis Galop, H. Smith, N. Villere; doorkeeper, H. Green.

The report was adopted.

Delegate Allain moved that a committee be appointed to conduct chairman Beattie to the chair.

Senator Demas in introducing Judge Beattie took occasion to make a speech, in which he said that Judge Beattie was a man who had a public record superior almost to any man since the reorganization of the Republican party. That he was a Republican not for what he could get, but because it was the party of the people; that he had remained a Republican notwithstanding great troubles and threats. He referred in no complimentary terms to the mob that was meeting "down stairs." He thought that, even including the Customhouse employes, there were not five men in the party who were not Grant men. He said that it was a disgrace to have in the party men such as there were "down there;" such men are sent to the Parish Prison nearly every day. Those are the men, he said, who knock you down or thrust a dagger in your side when you wish to assert your rights.

Judge Beattie then addressed the convention. After tendering his thanks he assured the convention that whatever his rulings might be they would have only one object—the success of the Republican party; he had no ax to grind and no favorites; he wanted the success of Grant and harmony in the party. This morning he had hoped they would be in a convention of the whole Republican party, but they were unable to do so by a packed mob, they [illegible] the Republican party was for Grant. He referred to the conference and its failure—a failure at which he was not surprised, after what he had seen. He urged the maintenance of the organization of the party—adding: "We know that the gentlemen down stairs represent only an infinitesimal portion of the party." Referring to the occurrences of the day he said that this was not a split, and he hoped that the action of the members was not for the purpose of getting office, which was the object of the corrupt ring. He spoke then of opening the doors of the party and a fair counting of the votes. He hoped the same rut in which the party had been running would not be kept, for if it were many years of trouble might be expected. To-day's manifestation, however, showed a determination to get out of it.

NINE-TENTHS OF THE DEMOCRATS in South Louisiana are with us," he said, if the true principles of the party are shown. He predicted the eventual success of the Republican party in the State, and said that the next time they met they would find many of the best men in the State sitting by their sides. It was only the fools and knaves of the opposite party who sought to convey the impression that a third term meant to make Grant emperor. He was wanted to give the people a good government. He (Judge Beattie) for one, would not give Grant his vote if he thought there was any intention in electing him to destroy our republican institutions, but would meet and resist him with arms in his hands if necessary. Grant's determination would carry out the laws laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States and secure their rights to the people—that's what the third term means. To carry out the principles of the Democratic party meant the loss of property and of individual rights.

A short discussion arising as to the method of selecting delegates

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to Chicago, P. B. S. Pinbhback obtained the floor and gave the convention a talk. He called their attention to the necessity of the delegation from this convention being admitted, not with a half vote at Chicago, but on a full vote. They wanted no failure in Chicago, and for that reason they should send there the best material, white and black, that was available. They wanted men like Don Pardee, for example, who, although he was not in his seat here, had withdrawn from the convention that was going on down stairs and had gone to consult his constituents as to his future course.

(Several voices: "We don't want him then.")

Pinchback explained that he had mentioned the name of Don Pardee only as he would have named Wm. M. Burwell, Judge Beattie, J. R. G. Pitkin, Beckwith and others, but with no intention of foisting him on the convention. What he wished to avoid was the selection of delegates by districts, which might result in selecting men on personal grounds or by swaps, instead of men known for their ability. Personal considerations should be obliterated and ambitions gentlemen should remember that national conventions are not like State and ward conventions, for there only two or three men on either side of a proposition could get the floor, and then they were men like Logan, Conkling and the like. He conscientiously believed that Grant was the only man the Republican party could elect. He, therefore, was in favor of the proposition to intrust the selection of all the delegates to a committee of fifteen to report to this convention.

The proposition was adopted.

Delegate Pitkin, chairman of the comittee on resolutions submitted the following report:

The Republicans of Louisiana, in convention assembled, through a majority of delegates elected by genuine constituencies, and instructed in nearly every parish to act in the national candidature of one who is the undisputed choice of such constituencies, hereby represent, That for a fortnight prior to this assemblage it became evident that the popular will was sought to be reversed by a small number of men, most of whom occupy public posts, in the Customhouse building, and who, in flagrant defiance of the President's Civil Service Order, forbidding their participation "in the management of plitical organizations, caucuses or conventions," notoriously put upon their official rolls such delegates elect as were open to approach, and offered money as bribes, which in numerous cases were indignantly refused. These officials so fully recognized the popular demand for the candidate, against whom they were arrayed, that for instance, in the election of delegates in the seventeen wards of New Orleans on the 20th instant, wherein the Collector of the Port and two of his inspectors were candidates in the Second Ward, the Naval Officer in the Fourth Ward, the United States Marshal and a night inspector in the Tenth Ward, their tickets were surmounted with a pictorial head of Gen. Grant, as were the tickets of their successful opponents, now members of this convention. Nevertheless, the alleged Orleans parish committee, whereof the Naval Officer is chairman, and nearly all of whose members are Customhouse officials, recognized and reported these officials as having been elected, while the chairman of the State committee, a deputy collector of the port, without convoking said committee to pronounce upon such and other claims to election, in accordance with rule and precedent, has of his own motion enrolled such defeated officials as members of the State Convention; he himself claiming a contested seat in the convention. In further pursuance of this outrage upon the popular will, these officials have, under the immediate direction of the said deputy collector in his capacity of chairman of the committee, conspired to improvise contesting delegations in rural Louisiana after regular elections, duly called, had been held of delegates. These spurious delegations claiming for themselves to have been elected several days, and often weeks, after said regular elections, were enrolled as prima facie cases.

Upon the called roll were sixty-four federal officials and employes, two of whom each represented two parishes and seventeen of whom, by fabricated letters of proxy, represented other parishes. Another delegate represented two other parishes as well; and yet another delegate four parishes. Of the representation of thirty-nine from the seventeen wards of New Orleans, twenty-six federal officials, many of whom were notoriously defeated, were enrolled by said Dumont as members of the convention.

Upon entering this building in obedience to the call of the chairman of the State committee, we found that Customhouse employes were distributing armfuls of copies of a mendacious circular, indecently slandering Gen. Grant's last administration, inquiring whether "the National Republican party shall be annihilated with Grant's nomination?" Presenting false tabulated statements and insisting that "by no means will Gen. Grant be the Republican nominee at Chicago,"—all concocted under Customhouse direction in order to persuade honest rural delegates to dishonor their instruction to elect only such members of the Louisiana delegation to Chicago as were known to be affirmatively for Grant. It should be noted that this circular was instigated by the very New Orleans officials who, in their desperate efforts to become delegates had sought to commend their tickets by means of a picture of the very object of their abuse.

The circular does not even forbear to insult the Executive, whose appointees its instigators are, when it declares "the party will answer at Chicago with an emphatic sitting down on Grant as well as Hayes' conciliation and gush."

To that extent and respect to commissioners of election and other persons hired to ensure, on the 20th instant, the return of these city officials and other candidates by them indicated, stands disclosed in part by the Customs' burdened labor-rolls, and, it is reported, by the jury-lists of the government, and by distinct admissions, by shameless receipts of sums of monies paid in hand at the Customhouse building by certain of said officials.

These facts confronted us upon the assemblage of this body, when after the calling of the roll at the direction of said deputy collector acting as chairman, Judge Taylor Beattie moved the nomination of Hon. Henry Demas as temporary chairman; a nomination to which the said deputy collector, the Port Collector and the United States District Attorney had promptly assented the previous day. The motion was put and carried by a large majority, but upon the arrival of said temporary chairman at the platform, he was violently pushed back and struck down by several Customhouse employes who had been purposely grouped upon the platform near said deputy collector, acting as chairman, whose duties had concluded with the election of said temporary chairman. The convention, nevertheless, was called to order by Hon. Henry Demas, whereupon said deputy collector, still acting as chairman, said Customhouse officials upon the platform and divers confederates in the official uniform of customs employes in the body of the house, produced an intolerable clamor, which arrested the deliberations of the convention. Despite repeated but fruitless appeals to those who incited the mob, the convention, earnest to maintain alike its rights and its dignity, and persuaded that a plan of violence and intimidation had been resolved upon and awaited but a pretext for the most disgraceful brutality, peacefully obeyed the summons of its temporary chairman—based upon a motion to adjourn, which was carried by a large majority—to enter a room under the same roof, and divided from the original place of assemblage but by a partition wall, where the convention at once came to order and has faithfully discharged the mission upon which its members were commonly sent, and at the place of assemblage where the convention had been convoked by said deputy collector acting as chairman of the State committee. One hundred and fifteen of the one hundred and eighty-five delegates honestly elected or eighty-eight uncontested delegates, by the roll of said deputy collector, acting as chairman, have participated in the deliberations of this convention, leaving a minority by said roll of only seventy of the turbulent body, who it must be admitted, were in many cases contestants, but were constrained to remain there, despite their sympathy for Gen. Grant, by reason of their official employment.

To them we tender an earnest regret, and the sanguine hope of an early return to hearty concord. In this connection and in further token of the dominant sentiment for Grant throughout Louisiana, a strong resolution in his behalf was submitted in the minority body by Delegate Bowles, of Concordia, but after some difficulty was lodged in the hands of a "committee" to be stifled.

Yet the Federal officials having fulfilled their purpose, as a whole, to secure somehow to themselves places upon a Chicago delegation, have been compelled for lack of fit personnel at command in their own ranks to select seven professed Grant men and two Blaine men in order to make up its number; a "delegation" which is at once "fish, flesh and fowl."

With this presentment of facts and in discharge of a solemn duty, we declare that—

We the Republicans of Louisiana, in State Convention assembled, believe in the paramount authority of the National Union, and in the solemn duty of the National Government to maintain in a national election the rights which are alike its owned, by the exclusive protection of the ballot. We believe that the citizen and not the State is the constitutional unit of our national system of government. We believe that the permanence of our government and of harmonious relations between all those whom it governs depends upon a fair expression, through a free ballot, of their consent *to* such government and upon an honest court of such ballot; and we denounce every attempt at a poll, in a State Convention, in a State Legislature, or in the halls of Congress to thwart such an expression, as a flagrant invasion of popular rights. We believe in and hope for a dismissal of all sectional and class jealousies as unworthy of a people who stand pledged by the constitution in a common brotherhood, and as subversive of their best interests. We believe in the historic Republican policy of internal improvements by which the natural channels of commerce through our own and her sister States of the South and the vast resources within reach of such channels, may be developed to their utmost extent, and we denounce the Democracy of the North that has stubbornly refused and still refuses to promote a liberal system of Southern development in this regard. The levee, the river, the unrailed wastes across which prosperous commerce may be opened and a regular steam-marine communication with the ports of South America, are all legitimate subjects for National encouragement by congressional appropriations. We believe in a currency whose every dollar is equal to every other dollar, and in a financial system which shall guard the National honor, continue specie payments, refund the public debt and assure general confidence and prosperity. We believe it to be our duty heartily, and by all honorable means to compose all differences in our own local ranks.

The history of this convention demonstrates anew, that, as a rule, even the humblest Republican in Louisiana holds his opinion subject neither to control by public patronage nor to brutal threats against and assaults upon his life and liberty. He maintains an opinion which he will neither sell nor surrender. We denounce the official who forgets that he is a servant and makes himself a meddler, and we welcome all others in the public service in Louisiana to hearty fellowship.

We declare that Ulysses S. Grant is our choice for President of these United States, that the delegates elected by this convention to give voice to the will of the people of the State of Louisiana in the National Convention to be held at Chicago, are individually and collectively instructed and required to vote as an unit for the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant as our candidate for the Presidency of these United States and that each delegate stands pledged to so vote until Ulysses S. Grant shall be nominated or his name be withdrawn as a candidate. And should any of such delegates elect or their alternates elect be absent from Chicago, we hereby instruct the members present of the delegation to cast the whole vote to which Louisiana is entitled.

And upon a platform which recognizes one country, one character of citizenship, one constitution, in whose guarantees all equally share, and one common destiny, we invite all patriotic citizens who desire good government, and such peace and protection as may secure the good fame of the State, quicken her progress, multiply her industries, and restore general confidence.

TAYLOR BEATTIE,
Chair'n Rep. State Conv'n.

Adopted in State Convention
May 24, 1880.

The report was adopted.

The chair announced the following committee to report delegates to represent this State at Chicago:

J B Gaudet, Jordan Stewart, N Dickerson, Edgar Davis, J B Carter, H C C Astwood, W B Merchant, M Jackson, Phil Roberson, J J Johnson, J C Berbel, B G Kenney, L A Martinet, J A Hall Michael Hahn.

A motion to appoint a committee of nine to select electors was adopted.

On motion it was agreed to reorganize the State Central Committee, with six delegates from each Congressional district, and twenty from the State at large, the president of the convention to be president of the committee.

On motion of delegate Allain the motion to appoint a committee to select presidential electors was reconsidered, and it was agreed that the selection of electors should be made by the State Central Committee.

A recess was taken, and when the convention reassembled the following selections were reported as members of the State Central Committee:

First Congressional District—J L Dupart, O P Fernandez, C T Thibant, E Smith, F R Burns, H E DeFuentes.

Second Congressional District—A V Woods, C Colly, L Como, J T Cottrell, H H Blount, J D Mason.

Third Congressional District—L A Martinet, J S Davidson, A F Riard, Abraham Davis, Jordan Stewart, Louis Lefort.

Fourth Congressional District—No report made from this district.

Fifth Congressional District—W W Johnson, Gov Hawkins, W J Yell, R J Walker, C H Nash, J T Ludeling.

Sixth Congressional District—Theodore Skinner, Frank Delaney, Anthony Benjamin, Leonard Smith, Jules L Chachere.

The chairman of the committee on delegates to Chicago reported as follows:

At Large—Taylor Beattie, P B S Pinchback, T T Allain, W P Kellogg.

Congressional District Delegates—Cyrus Bussey, J R G Pitkin, Dr H A Duperrier, J R Beckwith, A A Maurice, J S Davidson, Dr B G Kennedy, Octave Rey, G Hawkins, Thos A Cage, Henry Demas, J B Gaudet.

Alternates—H C C Astwood, Phil Robertson, A Benjamin, Jordan Stewart, E L St Ceran, W J Yell, M S Jackson, E H Jordan, V Dickerson, W W Johnson, T Fontelieu, C B Darrall, J A Hall, L A Martinet, Oscar Crozier, H DeFuentes.

The report was adopted unanimously, and the convention, at a quarter to seven o'clock p. m., adjourned *sine die*.

TAYLOR BEATTIE, Chairman.
Attest: GEO. DEURY, Secretary.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.
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AGENTS.

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J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
S. W. Smith, Richland
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
Henry Grimes, Thibodaux.
Wm. Ridgley, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Onachita.
Jerry A. Hall, Natchitoches.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Mr. T. de S. Tucker, our associate editor, will have chargo of the editorial columns of the LOUISIANIAN until further notice.

The proceedings of the Congressional conventions, owing to space, have been deferred to next week.

The convention is over. The people are happy. There is no need of cursing and keeping up bad blood.

"Grant and Sherman," is the suggestion of several Republican papers. Well, the party could not do much better than that.

We have received from the publishers a copy of "Principia; or, Origin of the Races." We'll give the book in time a thorough review.

The chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in Georgia is a Pledger of only four votes to Gen. Grant out of the delegation from that State.

The professional strikers of both sides are howling over the great victory of their respective sides. Boys, save your wind to hurrah for Grant during the campaign.

The Farwell Hall and *Tribune* kickers, at Chicago, have about kicked the last remnant of political sense through their heels, in the stale tirade of indignation against Grant on Wednesday last.

The fires of faction should now be put out. The party must put itself in trim for the great contest which awaits it in the near future. To keep up bickering and contention is only to serve a selfish personal ambition.

"Grant can't be nominated," so say our Sherman and Blaine friends. It is a little difficult to see just why. Perhaps because, having the most votes, he will kindly step down and out, in favor of one of his rivals.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has proposed a method for counting the presidential vote after the election. Senator Conkling told him to make himself easy. The verdict will be so overwhelming for Grant there will be no need to count.

Secretary Sherman is a very grateful man. But it is very doubtful whether he will embrace at Chicago with tears of affection the gentlemen who promised him the solid delegation of this State, and succeeded only in giving him not quite half of the half of a convention.

The State Convention.

The Republican State Convention has met and done its duty. It obeyed the will of the people with a promptness in the sudden dispatch of its labors in one day, a fact unknown in the annals of the party in this State. The caucuses prior to the meeting of the convention were earnest, warm and expressive of the determined will of the masses to give Gen. Grant the solid delegation of Louisiana. The Customhouse folks planted themselves squarely in the way. With them it was life or death, office or employment in the great firm of Walker, Pressbrick & Co. They had to show Mr. Sherman that though the masses were against them, they were grateful to him for the patronage they enjoyed from his bounty, and they accordingly put forth every exertion to make a good showing. That these gentlemen used something more than the argument of words to retain some delegates in their interest we can not prove from our own knowledge, but that there was much flitting to and from the Customhouse through the coridors and by the back doors of the building, is true; and it is no less true that some delegates who, on their first arrival in town, were blatant Grant men, soon after found good reason to see that the Customhouse people and Grant meant the same thing! A sudden conversion is not improbable, but in the opinion of most people, there is something mysterious about it. Such was the condition of the struggle between the representatives of the people and the officials twenty-four hours before the meeting in the Exposition building.

Fearful of a division in the party if there were not concessions made on both sides, and anxious to avoid the disgrace of going with a double delegation to Chicago, the leaders entered into a compromise to divide the delegation equally between Sherman and Grant. The matter was submitted to the Grant caucus. The big wigs advocated it with energy, force and eloquence, but it was no go. The people, through their representatives, would have none of it, and for once in the history of Louisiana Republican politics the leaders were swept down and carried away by the irresistible current of public opinion. How well and wisely the delegates acted in defeating the measure which looked to party harmony is to be measured by the supreme importance they attached to the securing of a Grant delegation. The voters have asserted their right, and the manhood of the party looms up above its magnates. If in future, the people will always be as true to their convictions, resist the temptations of money and place, and respectfully set aside the advice of the leaders when it happens for the time being to conflict with their own honest views, we dare say that Republicanism will have taken a new and happier departure in Louisiana. The two conventions which resulted, and the consequent feuds for the nonce will be no evils in comparison with the good which, on the other hand, let us hope, will ensue to the party at large. The admission of one or both delegations at Chicago will only produce temporary joy or disappointment. The emancipation of the masses from the dictation and corrupting influences of money and patronage will soon or late heal all breaches, and the Republicans of the State will stand with a force of inherent strength which has hitherto lain dormant. All honor to the people through their representatives, and credit to the leaders for having fallen in with the popular voice.

We call attention to the clear, dispassionate and exhaustive address of the State convention on the issue between the people and the Customhouse. The showing made will have a material bearing at Chicago in determining the contest between the people's delegation and that from the Customhouse convention.

School teachers are in demand in Tensas parish, the school fund being $8,000.

Ahead!

The struggle on which the LOUISIANIAN entered sometime back in obedience to the will of the people is at an end. The Republican heart of the State pulsated for Grant, and for that hero the LOUISIANIAN fought with a persistency well known to our readers. We grounded the people in the choice they had made; we confirmed and strengthened the weak, and drove stalwartism into the back-bone of the brave. This special mission which we undertook at a great sacrifice of time, money and labor has been crowned with a victory which does as much honor to the Republican masses as it is gratifying to us. Before another issue of this paper shall have greeted our readers, our humble labors will be rewarded with the glad tidings of Gen. Grant's nomination at Chicago. We are not so selfish or egotistic as to maintain that but for our efforts the Grant "boom" would not have risen from sleep into sound activity. We will go further and say that we claim nothing more than the credit of having done our duty. But the difference between others and ourself is that we dared from the first to speak out manfully, and kept it up on that line. All the delegates who were in attendance on the people's convention were led to that body in a measure by the LOUISIANIAN. While there were some delegates in the Customhouse convention who were, perhaps, as sound at heart for Grant as those in the popular gathering, they were out of their pew and place. But the past is buried with things that were. The LOUISIANIAN turns its face ahead to meet new issues. The acrimony created by the short preliminary campaign now transferred to Chicago, should give way to measures looking to harmony and union. In a presidential campaign the Republicans of Louisiana cannot afford to enter the fight handicapped with dissensions in their ranks. Who knows whether this State may not again be called on to decide the contest? The party should be prepared for every possible emergency. Having had a little local spat with a handful of our office-holding brethren, we should quickly bury all differences and gird ourselves anew for the fight.

Among other visitors in the city during the week was Robt. Alcorn, Esq., of Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Alcorn is a cousin of the well known Gov. Alcorn of our sister State. Though a Federal office-holder, Mr. Alcorn is such a strong and enthusiastic admirer of Grant he could not refrain from coming down and witnessing the struggle between the people and the Customhouse. He is immensely pleased at the triumph of the Grant men and has returned home a happier man than he was when he came down. If all of the General's Republican friends of the higher class in the State are as genial and magnetic as Mr. Alcorn, then his election will easily follow after the nomination.

The unanimous nomination of Judge Taylor Beattie for Congress, by the united forces of the Republican party, is a just tribute to the merits of that pure jurist. When the party can rise above the littleness of clique hatred and put forth its worthiest leaders as standard-bearers, we may be sure that victory will crown its efforts. In a district like the Third, overwhelmingly Republican, the election of Judge Beattie is only a matter of time on the day of election. We congratulate the Republicans of the district on their sensible choice.

The Republican party of Louisiana is in the minority, or at least has been made so by Democratic violence. But that does not prevent it from having double conventions and a double-barreled delegation to Chicago. Whose fault is it? Reader, if you are ignorant, step down to the granite building and ask the officials there. They had in hand all the reasons which produced two conventions.

The fourth district has served the Republican party well in the nomination of Col. Williamson, of Caddo. An accomplished scholar, an able lawyer and a polished gentleman, he will be, when elected, an honor to the party in Congress. It is this class of white Republicans who can build and strengthen the Republican party in the South. May we have large accessions of such political timber!

The Louisianian,

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

Mrs. J. Ross Stewart is fast recovering from her recent illness.

The Bruce boom is still on the echo. But will it be heard at Chicago?

The most of the delegation from both conventions leave this evening for Chicago *via* the popular Jackson route.

The windows of heaven have been left open for the past few days. The leak on us mortals in New Orleans is fearful.

Mr. Jerry A. Hall, of Campte, Natchitoches parish, La., is the accredited agent of the LOUISIANIAN in his section of the State.

The Alabama Democracy is in a bad way. It is falling to pieces of its own weight, and it is not improbable that, if nominated, Grant will carry the State.

Much as the South hates old man Tilden, all indications are that he will be the nominee of the unterrified. So much the better for Grant and the Republican party.

Our Customhouse friends assume to be happy and serene over the contest just ended. If they can feel so in view of the situation at Chicago, why, we wish them the most of it.

"Grant am de man, hoop-pa-la! Go tell Hannah an' de chillen so, for I's jes from de convention at Chicago." Sure Grant *is* the man in spite of barrels of arguments, abuses and lying despatches.

The lively, aggressive Cincinnati *Commercial*, which hates the ex-President with cordial hatred, has begun to set its stomach in order for the crow it must eat. Halstead will make an awfully wry face, but he will eat his unsavory dish all the same.

There'll be no need of an 8 to 7 electoral commission after the presidential election. Grant will save the country that trouble, and dissipate the necessity of "training guns on the national capitol," as Senator Morgan, of Alabama, asserts was the case in 1877.

Shafer, of Tensas parish, should have been named Judas instead of Solomon. Judas sold Christ for 30 pieces of silver, but Shafer wanted 50. Perhaps "Honest" Jimmy gave them to him as he left promptly on the Lee Thursday evening. Where was Steal?

Consistency is a jewel. Gov. Warmoth believed in bolting in 1871, being opposed to the Customhouse people at that time. In 1880, although instructed for Grant and a majority of his delegation bolting, he does not follow them, because he works with the Customhouse despite instructions.

Old Peter Munson, of Sabine parish, has been dead about six years. But the Customhouse convention had him represented by proxy on the 24th. We do not wish to be too inquisitive, nor too hard upon the representative, but we'd just like to know from whence that proxy came—above or below?

Much credit is due such employes in the Customhouse as dared, in the face of loss of place, to abide by the will of the people in the convention. This is the right sort of backbone to have. A few more manifestations of it and the Customhouse will have no use for its patronage as a persuasive power.

The only reason that the gentleman C. C. C., formerly of steamer R. E. Lee, but recently from West Feliciana in the capacity of a delegate from that psrish, did not go into the Grant convention was, because he failed to get his check cashed on Monday, but succeeded on Tuesday. How long will he cash them now that the convention is over?

Personals.

—Senator T. T. Allain (our Don) left Wednesday evening to take a hand in the nomination of Grant at Chicago.

—Ex-Naval Officer Riard, of Vermillion, was in attendance on the convention. He was for Grant all the way through.

—Mr. L. A. Martinet was the able representative of St. Martin. The people of that parish may well be congratulated on having such an able and fearless representative.

—Mr. H. C. C. Astwood, he of the surname of Tireless, is the most intense politician in the State. He was *the* stalwart in urging the delegates to reject the compromise.

—Judge Morris Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue, has our sympathy. His political confreres in the Customhouse might have dealt more kindly with him than they did.

—Ex-Recorder W. W. Johnson, of Madison parish, represented his people faithfully in the convention. No temptation can swerve him from the path of duty. He left for home by boat on Thursday.

—The editor of the LOUISIANIAN left Wednesday evening for Chicago, to attend the meeting of the National Committee, of which he is a member. By a strange coincidence he and Gov. Warmoth left on the same train.

—Mr. Blaine, so report goes, is to manage his own case at Chicago. This will be a novelty, but as his whole preliminary campaign has been a departure from established methods, we are prepared for anything new on his part.

—Mr. Wall, of Concordia, one of the most successful colored merchants up the river, was in the city as a delegate. His heart is Grant, but he stayed with the rest of his delegation from his rightful place in the convention. Next time he will do better.

—Ex Chief Justice Ludeling was a delegate to the convention from Ouachita. Time plays lightly with the venerable jurist, who seems to be as hale now as some years back. The Judge is a pronounced Grant man, and will be in attendance on the Chicago convention.

—G. F. Bowles, Esq., of Concordia, left for home Thursday evening. Mr. Bowles stands in the front rank of the members of the bar in his parish. He has left behind him in this city a high estimate of his ability and integrity. 'Tis a pity though that Congressional fever prevented him from taking his seat in the people's convention.

Hon. Dave Young, of school board fame, good Grant man, etc., carried out his pledge to nominate Mr. Bowles for Congress in the 5th Congressional District. He sold Bowles and himself too in order to obtain a place for Joe Davis in the Customhouse, and to secure the sending of himself as a delegate to Chicago. Score one for the "honored" leader of the colored people of Concordia, whose religious proclivities won't allow him to attend a Sunday caucus.

Tensas elected six delegates to vote solidly for Grant men as delegates to the Chicago Convention, four colored and two white. Hon. Sol. Shafer wanted $50 a man for the colored men to carry out the wish of the Republican masses in his parish. As he did not get it from the side that represented Grant in this State, it is to be presumed that he got it from the other, and that accounts for his remaining in the other body and leaving speedily Tuesday evening.

A so-called Congressional Convention, composed of eleven delegates from the parishes of Tensas and Concordia, nominated "Honest Jim" Mathews for Congress in the Fifth District. Was this done as a reward for James' perfidy in selling out Morey in 1874, assisting in electing King in 1878, and latterly, in fraudulently assisting the Democrats in returning Tensas for Wiltz and local Democratic ticket as against Beattie and the Republicans of that parish? Perhaps he will say, "Thou canst not say I did it; 'twas Steal."

The Blaine managers, who have been too modest all along *not* to claim all that belonged to their chieftain and a great deal more than he was entitled to, having been defeated by the hard showing of facts, now claim that the "plumed knight" has a majority of the National Committee. Let us concede this, and then what? If the committee could do the nominating Mr. Blaine might be sure of the prize. But alas! the representatives of the people have that interesting matter in hand, and they are largely for Grant.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infections and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of local matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a **BUNION** and remove a deep-rooted **CORN** in five or six days.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

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ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible,

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

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has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

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are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

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Chicago.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

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308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
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BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop't.

1880.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
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Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
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Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

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1880.

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This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

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C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of foecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS. STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

Prof. E. J. Edmonds informs his friends and the public that on the 1st day of March (Monday next) he will open at his residence 347½ North Villere street, 7th ward, 3d district, an evening school where all grades will be taught. French and Mathematics a specialty. He can be seen every day at his residence from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. Terms, moderate. Classes from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Only a limited number taken.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

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BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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A R Blount....Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
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Wm H Green.....Chairman.
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J. R. Collins.....J. W.
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Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Louis De Gruy.....W M,
J. V Laboustrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird .....Treas.
F W Barrington .....Sec'y

Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.

Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron
V. C. Green.....Treasurer
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress
Emeline Webb.....Ast
Lucretia Scott.....Warder
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah
H Roberson .....Ruth
Annie Howard.....Esther
Jane Steele.....Martha
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110.400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	12,000.....	10,00
1 Prize of	5, 00.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10.0 0
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are..... $2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are..... 1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....$120,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of May 11, 1880,
ALL THE PRIZES ARE
PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.
Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

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THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a **BUNION** and remove a deep-rooted **CORN** in five or six days.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

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L O O U U I S I A A N NN I A A N NN
LLLL OOO UUU III SSS III A A N N III A A N N

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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THREE MONTHS	75
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In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE,

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

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Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

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BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

1880.

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